

NORTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1951.

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T

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NORTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Northampton Rural District Council,  
 My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1951.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1951.

Area (acres), 000.....	50,010.
Population (Estimated mid-year 1951).....	19,580.
Number of Inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to rate books.....	6027
Rateable value (1st October, 1951).....	£98,067.
Product of 1d. Rate 1951/52 (Estimated).....	£383. 15. 0.

LIVEBIRTHS.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 estimated population.</u>	
Legitimate	295	137	158		
Illegitimate	8	5	3		Standardised Rate
	303	142	161	15.47	17.18

STILLBIRTHS.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 estimated population.</u>	
Legitimate	4	2	2		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	4	2	2	0.20	

Birth rate per 1,000 total population for England and Wales.	Live Births.....15.5 Still Births .....0.36
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DEATHS.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Estimated population.</u>	<u>Standardised Rate.</u>
All causes	234	112	122	11.95	10.04

Death rate per 1,000 total population for England and Wales .....	12.5
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DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.      -      One      -

INFANT MORTALITY - rate per 1,000 live births.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
Legitimate	9	5	4	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	9	5	4	30





DEATHS FROM

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Malignant neoplasn (a) stomach.	7	6	1
(b) lungs.	5	3	2
(c) breast.	5	-	5
(d) uterus.	3	-	3
(e) All other sites.	20	9	11
Measles (all ages).		NIL	
Whooping Cough.		NIL	
Diarrhoea.		NIL	



## SECTION A.

### Natural and Social Conditions.

#### Social Conditions:-

As is to be expected for a rural district, Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, there being a large number of dairy farms, whilst the main arable crop produced Cereals. Market Gardening is also carried on, mainly in the villages adjoining Northampton.

There are large engineering factories at Duston, Hardingstone (Hunsbury Hill) and Roade, manufacturing tapered bearings, heavy earth moving equipment and motor car parts and chrome plating respectively.

At Bugbrooke is a modern flour mill, whilst at Billing and Weston Favell are tanning factories which supply the raw materials for the staple industry of the County Town.

Also throughout the district are several small boot and shoe factories, but the hand-sewn boot and shoe industry is rapidly dying out.

In the district, also, there are sawmills, flax mills, a gelatine factory and a fellmongery.

Considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the district are employed in the County Town, but there appears to be a gradual movement of factories to the villages of the rural area.

Area:- The area of the district is 50,010. acres.

Population:- The Registrar-General has estimated the population to be 19,580 persons.

Deaths:- The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 234, as compared with 213 in 1950. The crude death rate based on the estimated population was 11.95 per thousand as compared with 11.03 in 1950. The standardised death rate being 10.04 as compared with 9.26 for 1950.

The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium 1947 - 1951, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County:-

#### Death Rates 1947 - 1951.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Northampton R.D.	11.2	9.15	10.42	9.37	10.04
Administrative County	12.43	11.00	12.07	12.01	
England and Wales.	12.00	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5



Deaths (Cont.):-

A list of the causes of death classified according to the International List of Causes of Death (Sixth Revision) 1948 is given in Table I, page 21 whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for the years 1931 - 1951 is shown in Table II on page 22.

Births:- The number of live births assigned to the district was 303 (142 males, 161 females) as compared with 268 in 1950, thus giving a crude rate of 15.47 per thousand of population as compared with 13.87 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the birthrate for the years 1946 - 1950, with other rates for comparison:

Crude Birth Rates 1947 - 1951.

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	
Northampton R.D.	19.8	15.19	15.58	13.87	15.47	
Administrative County.	20.42	17.46	16.19	15.71	-	(Standard-
England & Wales.	20.50	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	ised Rate 17.18).

Stillbirths:- There were four stillbirths assigned to the district as compared with two in 1950.

Stillbirth Rates 1947 - 1951 (per thousand total births).

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Northampton R.D.	13.9	10.7	0.000	7.4	13.2

Illegitimate Birth Rate:-

Eight illegitimate live births were registered as compared with ten in 1950, shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2.64 per cent compared with 3.73 per cent in 1950.

Maternal Mortality:-

There was one maternal deaths assigned to the district, compared with one in 1950 and none in 1949.

Infant Mortality:-

The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was nine (5 males, 4 females).

The rates for 1947 - 1951, together with other rates for comparison are:-

Deaths under One year per thousand live births.

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Northampton R.D.	37	29	44	22	29
Administrative County.	35	32	34	29	-
England and Wales.	41	34	32	30	29
	- - - - -				
	- 4 -				



## SECTION B.

### 1. General Provisions of Health Services:-

Medical Officer of Health.	W.H.P. Minto, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.	R.J. Miller, A.I.A.S., M.R.San.I.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.	R.R. Haylett, M.S.I.A.

### 2. Laboratory Facilities:-

The bacteriological work associated with the Public Health Department is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory, in charge of which is Dr. C. Hoyle, is situated at the Northampton General Hospital. The bacteriological examination of water supplies is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

### 3. Diphtheria Antitoxin:-

A supply of antitoxin is always available for use in the district by applying to the dispenser at the Northampton General Hospital.

### 4. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Child Welfare Centres, provided by the County Council are held at Duston, Hackleton, Kislingbury, Weston Favell and Roade.

An antenatal clinic, also provided by the County Council, is available at the County Hall, Northampton.

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## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1. Water:-

All but four of the twenty seven parishes of the district are now served by the District Water Scheme - these four Castle Ashby, Courteenhall, Little Houghton and Upton have privately owned piped supplies.

The water supplies derived from private and public wells are still far from satisfactory and in nearly every case, upon being analysed the water was found to be polluted.

At present there are known to be 25 public wells in use and it is suggested that steps be taken by the Council to close all of these wells at the earliest possible time.

Particulars as to the number of dwelling houses and number of the population supplied from public water mains etc. is given in Table 11 on page 33.

#### 2. Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year considerable progress has again been made for the provision of adequate sewage systems throughout the district, and at the end of the year the following stages had been reached.

Great Billing	-	Works completed.
Bugbrooke & Nether Heyford	-	Works in hand, but progress somewhat impeded by weather conditions.
Hartwell & Ashton.	-	Works in hand.
Hackleton (Part)	-	Works nearly completed.
Kislingbury & Harpole-		Scheme approved in principal and awaiting Ministry of Health approval to commence works.
Cogenhoe, Little Houghton and Brafield	-	Works in hand.
Wootton.	-	Scheme in hand for improving existing drainage system.

#### 3. Rivers and Streams.

No complaints have been received of any pollution of rivers or streams in the area.

#### 4. Closet Accommodation.

Full particulars of the circumstances in the area are given in Table 11 page 33.



## SECTION D

### HOUSING.

The tables on pages 30 to 31 give statistics of housing work undertaken during the year.

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### 1. Milk Supply.

The number of persons registerable under the Food & Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 was 10. In addition it is known that there are 32 producer/retailers within the area, over which the only control the Council have is action in cases where diseases are likely to be spread by milk.

#### 2. Meat and Other Foods.

There are no slaughterhouses in use in the district, but regular inspections have been made during the year of all food shops, travelling vans, and other food premises.

#### 3. Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year. The first involved only one family at Wootton, occurring in June. Three persons were involved - man and wife and a female child age 3. Samples of faeces were taken from all the patients but no pathogenic organisms were isolated. Samples were also procured of suspected foodstuffs (pork, custard powder and tinned peas) - but in each case no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

After medical treatment all the patients recovered in the course of a few days and later enquiries revealed no further symptoms of food poisoning.

The second outbreak occurred during the last fortnight of December. Information was received on 24th December that pies from a local factory were contaminated and that a bacteria of the Salmonella group, later confirmed as Salmonella Minnesota was responsible.

It was not until 27th December that the first notification was received, whilst the last notification was not received until the 14th January.



### 3. Food Poisoning Outbreaks. (Continued).

In all some 38 cases were notified and from the many extensive inquiries it was found that in only seven cases did there appear to be no connection with the consumption of pies or other products from the suspected factory, but in four cases pies of unknown origin had been consumed.

Every food shop in the area known to receive supplies from the suspected factory was visited, and as a result any products still on sale which were produced from the suspected factory were surrendered by the traders. As a result of bacteriological examination one of the pork pies surrendered was found to contain salmonella minnesota.

It is of interest to note that the total number of pies on sale during the week-ending 22nd December, was 433, and when this number is compared with the total number of notified cases it would appear that many cases were either not notified or the patients did not seek medical aid.

In every reported case that concerned food handlers, and in all other cases of food handlers who were found to have suffered from food poisoning or the symptoms of food poisoning faecal samples were obtained and submitted for laboratory tests, and until such cases were known to be still not excreting pathogenic organisms they were requested to cease handling food and in every case the request was acceded to.

In the case of one food handler salmonella minnessota was, in spite of medical treatment, isolated from his faeces until 1st February 1952 some 44 days after consuming an infected pie (on the 20th December, 1951). It is also of interest to note that both in this case and in the case of another food handler it was found that it was possible to obtain three samples of faeces free from salmonella minnesota and then the patient again produced positive stools.

From an analysis of all the reported cases it would appear that generally the severity of the illness was mild, except in the elder age groups, and a further point of interest from the medical aspect was that only in one case did a patient show signs of herpes labialis.





## SECTION F.

### Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

#### 1. Smallpox:-

No cases were notified during the year, and no contacts of cases were notified for surveillance.

#### 2. Scarlet Fever:-

Thirty-six cases (17 male, 19 female) were notified during the year as compared with sixteen during 1950, all the cases appeared to be of a mild clinical type.

#### 3. Diphtheria:-

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

#### 4. Puerperal Pyrexia:-

No cases were notified under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, in the year under review, as compared with two cases in 1950.

#### 5. Pneumonia:-

Eleven cases (6 male, 5 female) of acute primary pneumonia or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as compared with sixteen cases in 1950. "Pneumonia" was the certified cause of death in 10 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified under the relevant regulations.

#### 6. Erysipelas:-

One case was notified as compared with two in 1950.

#### 7. Measles:-

One hundred and thirteen cases were notified during the year, as compared with one hundred and nine in 1950. There were no deaths.

#### 8. Whooping Cough:-

Sixty-nine cases were notified as compared with forty nine in 1950. There were no deaths.

#### 9. Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis):

Three cases were notified during the year (2 male and 1 female).

#### 10. Acute Encephalitis.

One post infective case of acute encephalitis was notified during the year.

#### 11. Tuberculosis:-

Five new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year - all cases being respiratory - as compared with 9 cases - 5 respiratory during 1950.





11. Tuberculosis (Contd.) :-

Four persons died of tuberculosis during the year.

The age and sex incidence of the new cases and deaths from the disease are given in Table 3 on page 23.

The corrected number of deaths together with the crude death rate during the quinquennium 1947 - 1951 and those for the administrative county are as follows:-

Tuberculosis Mortality.

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Northampton R.D.	0.279(5)	0.163(3)	0.480(9)	0.104(2)	0.102(2)
Administrative County.	0.360	0.420	0.430	0.30	-

Note: Corrected number of deaths are given in parenthesis).

No action was taken during 1950 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

12. National Assistance Act, 1948.

Under Section 47 of this Act the Council are responsible for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

If it is found that any person is suffering from a grave chronic disease or, owing to age or infirmity are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to care for themselves; or receive from the persons with whom they reside proper care and attention, then the Council can, after certain legal formalities arrange for them to be detained and maintained in a suitable hospital or other place for prescribed periods.

This action is, of course, only taken after every possible avenue of assistance has been explored. During the year under review it was found necessary in October to remove a blind lady aged 81 years for whom it was found impossible to make satisfactory arrangements for her proper care in her own home. She was admitted to Danetree Hospital, Daventry, and at the end of the year was still at the hospital, and appeared to have no desire to leave.



12. National Assistance Act, 1948 (Contd.)

Under Section 50 of the Act, the Council are also responsible in in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the district. One case was dealt with during the year, where no relative could be found.

I am,  
Ladies & Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

A. LUCAS.

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1951.



NORTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF SANITARY  
INSPECTOR.

for the year

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR, 1951.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951, being the twenty-first I have had the honour to present.

1. Staff - Administrative.

Chief of Department.	.....	R.J. Miller A.I.A.S., M.R. San. I. Registered Architect.
Sanitary Inspector.	.....	R.R. Haylett M.S.I.A.
Chief Clerk.	.....	S.O. Starmer.
Clerk.	.....	R.S. Haynes.

2. Staff - Outdoor.

Rodent Operator.	-	1.
Sewage Disposal	- (Labourers)	5.
Refuse Disposal	- (Drivers)	2.
	- (Loaders)	4.
	- (Labourers)	1.

Water Supplies.

During the year 62 samples were taken, 47 being taken from public sources and 14 from private wells etc. Of these 59 were submitted for bacteriological examination and the remaining 3 for chemical examination.

Of the 47 samples submitted for bacteriological examination, 34 samples were of untreated water as follows:-

	<u>Piped Supplies.</u>	<u>Other Supplies.</u>
Ashton		1
Billing	1	
Bugbrooke	1	
Castle Ashby	1	
Cogenhoe		2
Collingtree		1
Courteenhall	1	
Denton	2	
Duston		2
Hackleton	3	





	<u>Piped Supplies.</u>	<u>Other Supplies.</u>
Hardingstone	1	
Heyford Nether		2
Houghton Great	2	1
Houghton Little	1	
Milton	1	1
Quinton	1	
Roade	1	
Rothersthorpe	1	
Upton		1
Weston Favell		1
Wootton	2	
Yardley Hastings	3	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	12

The Results of all bacteriological samples have been categorised and the following percentages obtained:-

Note:- 1950 percentages in parenthesis.

	<u>Public Supplies.</u>		<u>Private Supplies.</u>	
	<u>Piped</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Piped</u>	<u>Other</u>
Category 1.				
(Very satisfactory - no B. coli - or faecal coli)	88.0% (39.4%)	5.0% (0.0%)	16.7% (11.1%)	25.0% -
Category 2.				
(Satisfactory - small B. coli count, no faecal coli)	12.0% (12.4%)	25.0% (8.3%)	50.0% (11.1%)	12.5% -
Category 3.				
(Unsatisfactory and suspicious High B. Coli count, no faecal coli)	0.0% (39.4%)	55.0% (29.3%)	16.7% (66.7%)	50.0% -
Category 4.				
(Unsatisfactory and dangerous - B. coli and Faecal coli)	0.0% (8.8%)	15.0% (37.4%)	0.0% (11.1%)	12.5% -
Category 5.				
(Very unsatisfactory and dangerous - high counts of B. coli and Faecal coli)	0.0% (0.0%)	0.0% (25.0%)	16.6% (0.0%)	0.0% -



Generally, the figures show considerable improvement compared with results obtained in past years - a result which is due, in the main to the District Supply Scheme, which is now available with two exceptions (Castle Ashby and Little Houghton) to all parishes in the District.

Of the 3 samples submitted for chemical examination, 2 were from a private source and the remaining one was from the District Mains.

The results of the later sample showed that the water was very hard in character - this is causing considerable furring of pipes in many houses.

Table 10 of the Appendix gives details of the supply to each parish and the results of the bacteriological samples taken.

Table 11 gives particulars of how the population is served for water supplies.

#### Drainage and Sewage.

During the year under review the schemes for Bugbrooke and Heyford; Hartwell and Ashton; Brafeld, Cogenhoe and Little Houghton; and Hackleton progressed, although in the case of the Hartwell and Ashton Scheme progress was slow, whilst at Hackleton the progress was impeded by lack of materials.

Plans for the Harpole and Kislingbury Scheme were approved in principle by the Ministry, but consent to commence the works is still awaited. During the year, a cesspool emptying service was instituted and is available for the emptying of cesspools where public sewers are not available.

#### Public Cleansing.

During the year under review the collection of refuse and salvage has continued satisfactorily. Five parishes, Duston, Hardingstone, Roade, Weston Favell and Wootton have a weekly collection, whilst in the remaining parishes the collection is made fortnightly.

#### Housing.

During the year it has again only been possible to deal with a limited number of the substandard houses, which according to the Rural Housing Survey numbered some 800.

The majority of houses on which action was taken, was by reason of the tenants being rehoused and although it is appreciated that landlords are suffering as a result of the Rent Restrictions Acts, it should be borne in mind that improvement grants are available to enable considerable improvements to be made to suitable houses.



A summary of action taken during the year is as follows:-

Number of Houses on which action was commenced.	47
" " " " " demolition orders were made.	9
" " " " " proposals for reconstruction were accepted.	18
" " " " " other proposals were accepted	9
" " " " " action has not been finalised	11

Generally, I think it can be claimed that taken as a whole, the standard of housing and the amenities provided are improving, main water and water borne sanitation is becoming available to more parishes, and furthermore it would appear that excluding council houses, that more tenants are being offered and accepting the ownership of their houses, when it would appear reasonable to assume that further improvements are likely to be carried out.

Some four years have elapsed since the whole district was surveyed and houses were categorised according to the general standard of amenities.

During this period, the Council have completed some 800 houses and these, together with a considerable number of new private houses and reconditioning schemes, it is felt that the general housing conditions might be reviewed, in order to give guidance to the Council, not only in the allocation of houses, but also to enable a comprehensive scheme to be formulated to deal with the sub-standard houses remaining in the district.

It is also suggested that consideration might be given to a percentage allocation of new council houses to tenants of sub-standard accommodation enabling improvements to proceed with larger number of areas.

It may be argued that the time has not yet arrived for dealing with sub-standard houses, or that the conditions of this district are better than elsewhere. This may be true; the conditions in some cities are fantastic compared with this district - but surely, if our housing conditions are better than elsewhere the health record of the district so much better.

There is no wish to see all sub-standard houses condemned and demolished, in fact to do so would see the destruction of the picturesqueness of many villages as handed down to us.





The low permitted financial return on such property is the greatest factor liable to lead to this and to avoid it, I would strongly advocate the Council to buy such property where suitable and carry out the necessary improvements.

#### Salvage.

The collection of household salvage has been carried out complementary to the collection of refuse. Waste paper sales have again been possible during the year, and as the result of a paper salvage drive, mainly through the co-operation of schools an additional quantity of paper was forthcoming.

The total amounts of salvage sold during the year is as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	118	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1847.	16.	6.
Textiles	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31.	12.	8.
Bones		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.	1.	10.
Metals (Black)	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.	1.	0.
Metals (Non-Ferrous)		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.	13.	8.
Bottles (213 dozen)			15.	13.	4.
	126	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	£1917.	19.	0.

#### Tents, Vans & Sheds.

There are three licensed sites in the district, two of which are well controlled, whilst the third has not been used for several years.

Seven licences have also been granted for caravans (as distinct from site licences) - with one exception all are well maintained.

During the year gipsies have not been in evidence in such large numbers but use of the lane near Danes Camp, Hardingstone mainly by itinerent dealers still presents a problem.

#### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year no cases of infestations were reported or discovered.

#### Milk and Dairies etc.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, seven supplementary licences were issued during the year, to enable firms from outside the area to retail pasteurised milk within the district, and two licences were issued for sterilised milk to be sold.





Five licences were issued to traders outside the area to sell raw tuberculin tested milk in the area.

Three licences were also issued to enable dealers whose premises are within the district to sell milk under the special designation "Pasteurised."

It is estimated that 80% of the milk sold in the area is designated (i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised or Raw T.T.) whilst in the remaining 20%, over which the Council have little control, is supplied by producer-retailers in the district.

During the year, court proceedings were taken against one retailer from an adjoining area for supplying milk which was unsound. The case was proved and the retailer was fined £20 with £6. 15. 0. costs.

Slaughter Houses, Bakehouses, Foodshops etc.

There is one licenced Knackers Yard in the district, this is well maintained. Fourteen slaughter houses in the area are used only for the slaughtering of "cottages" pigs.

The number of premises in which food is prepared and sold is 191 consisting of the following:-

Bakehouses	... 14
Butchers	... 22
Canteens (Works)	... 4
Clubs	... 5
Fried Fish Shops	... 3
Greengrocers	... 1
Grocers etc.	... 53
Ice-cream Sales Points	32
Public Houses	... 51
Refreshment houses	... 4
Wet Fish Shops	... 2

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With very few exceptions all these premises are well maintained and the standard of hygiene is good.



### Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc.

63 licences were renewed during the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and Petroleum Mixtures.

One new licence was issued. The total storage capacity of licensed premises at the end of the year was:-

(1) Petroleum Spirit	...	75,500 gallons.
(2) Petrol and other oils	...	420 gallons.
(3) Petroleum Mixtures	...	4,165 gallons.

No licences were issued for the storage of calcium carbide.

### Ice-cream.

There are 32 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream and of these premises only one manufactures the product.

After the cessation of hostilities in 1945, a very considerable number of shopkeepers and others commenced making their own ice-cream mainly from pre-prepared powders, to which only water had to be added. However, with the advent of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations in 1947 it was possible for local authorities to exercise a much more stringent control on ice-cream manufacture than had hitherto been possible. Mainly due to the co-operation of the trade, in a short while the days of making "ice-cream" in the back kitchen had disappeared and the vast majority of shopkeepers are now selling a wrapped product made by one or more of the five or so large manufacturers.

It is of interest also, to note that legislation was passed during the year under review to ensure a minimum food value of ice-cream. The standard laid down for ordinary ice-cream being one of a minimum fat content of 5% and a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ % content of non-fat Milk solids.

It is worthy to note that the vast majority of products now on sale exceed these minimums by as much as 50%.

During the year a total of 78 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and subjected to the Methylene Blue Test.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.	52	66.7 (49.93)
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to 4 hours.	24	30.7 (41.2)
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours.	2	2.6 (8.8)
4	0 hours.	0	0.0 (0.07)

(Note:- Percentage for 1950 given in parenthesis)



### Ice-Cream (Cont.)

The above gradings are only provisional (owing to numerous factors governing the experimental errors of the laboratory test itself). However, it will be noted that the results obtained show an improvement over the results obtained in 1950.

During the year samples were also taken of "water ices" and again all appeared to be of a satisfactory bacteriological quality.

### Food Stuffs.

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined at the request of traders and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

		<u>Nett Weight.</u>	
		<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
4 tins	Shoulder Ham	36	0
3 tins	Luncheon Meat	5	3
1 tin	Garden Peas	1	12
2	Pork Pies	2	0
7	Steak & Kidney Pies	4	0
	Lemon Sole.	98	
	Halibut.	98	
		<hr/>	
		244 lbs. 15 ozs.	
		<hr/>	

### Swimming Pools.

During the summer months samples for bacteriological examination were taken at regular intervals for the one public swimming pool in the district.

The results can again be considered as satisfactory - on no occasion was the water found to be contaminated with bacteria of faecal origin.

Tests were also carried out to check the pH and free chlorine content of the water. The former being maintained at 7.4 and the latter at approximately 2.00 parts per million.

This high concentration of free chlorine appears to have had no effect on the bathers.

### Factories.

Details of inspections made under the Factories Act, 1937 will be found in Table 7 of the Appendix.

I am,  
Ladies & Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(Sgd.) R.J. MILLER.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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TABLES I.

## Causes of Death - 1951.

No.	Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Tuberculosis - respiratory.	1	1	2
2	Tuberculosis - other.	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease.	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria.	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough.	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections.	0	0	0
7	Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles.	0	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	0	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	6	1	7
11	" " lungs, bronchus.	3	2	5
12	" " breast.	-	5	5
13	" " uterus.	-	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	11	20
15	Leukaemia, aloukaemia.	1	0	1
16	Diabetes.	0	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	12	12	24
18	Coronary disease, angina.	16	6	22
19	Hypertension with heart disease.	2	4	6
20	Other heart disease.	17	33	50
21	Other circulatory diseases.	5	9	14
22	Influenza.	3	2	5
23	Pneumonia.	5	5	10
24	Bronchitis.	6	6	12
25	Other diseases of respiratory system.	0	0	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	0	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhea.	0	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
29	Hyperlasia of prostate.	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
31	Congenital malformations.	2	0	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	10	14	24
33	Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1	3
34	All other accidents.	5	1	6
35	Suicide.	0	0	0
36	Homicide and operations of war.	0	0	0
Total - All causes.		112	122	234



TABLE TWO.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births.		Deaths.			
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year.		All ages.	
				No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1931		163	14.2	5	30.67	86	7.5
1932	/	113	13.3	6	53.09	60	7.1
	o						
1933		89	11.9	0	0.00	72	9.6
1934		100	13.2	7	70.00	81	9.2
1935	+	199	14.63	6	30.15	165	12.13
	/						
1936		206	13.3	14	67.96	183	11.8
1937		190	12.17	8	42.11	170	10.89
1938		212	13.4	6	28.30	141	8.9
1939	s	220	14.5	10	45.45	190	11.4
	ss						
1940		238	13.3	8	33.61	228	12.7
1941		219	11.2	8	37.44	187	9.06
1942		230	12.6	6	26.08	180	10.06
1943		273	15.9	7	25.64	186	10.8
1944		296	16.7	16	54.05	184	10.35
1945	o	246	13.8	8	32.52	190	10.9
	ss						
1946	/	340	19.3	12	35.26	174	9.9
1947	*	355	19.8	13	36.62	202	11.2
1948	*	279	15.19	8	28.8	168	9.15
1949	ss	293	15.58	13	44.37	230	12.26
	s						
1950	*	268	13.87	6	22.39	213	11.03
1951		303	15.47	9	29.70	234	11.95

- / Extension of County Borough.  
 o Adjusted figures for calculation of Birth & Death Rates.  
 + Hardingstone R.D. and Part of Potterspury R.D. added to District.  
 \* Mid-Year Estimate of District.  
 s Population for calculation of Birth Rate.  
 ss Population for calculation of Death Rate.



TABLE THREE.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1951.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-1								
-5								
	1	1						
-25	1	1				1		
-35						1		
-45					1	1		
-55		1						
-65								
65+								
TOTALS	2	3			1	3		

NOTE:- These figures are uncorrected and include all deaths from Tuberculosis within the District.



TABLE FOUR.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

D I S E A S E										
AGE GROUP	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPING COUGH		MEASLES		ACURE POLIOMYELITIS		ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS (POST INFECTIVE)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year			1	6	2	2				
1 - 2	2		13	6	16	11	1			
3 - 4	6	7	9	8	15	12		1		
5 - 9	8	11	15	10	30	19	1		1	
10 - 14	1	1		1	1	2				
15 - 24										
25 and over						1				
age						2				
	17	19	38	31	64	49	2	1	1	
	36		69		113		3		1	

AGE GROUPS	ACUTE PNEUMONIA		DYSENTRY		ERYSIPELAS		FOOD POISONING.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years								1
5 - 14	1	1						1
15 - 44		3		2			5	9
45 - 64	2	1	1		1		3	
65 & over	3						2	1
TOTALS	6	5	1	2	1		10	13
	11		3		1		23	





TABLE FIVE.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN  
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES.

PARISH.	SCARLET FEVER..	WHOOPING COUGH.	MEASLES.	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (PARALYTIC).	ACUTE PNEUMONIA.	DYSENTRY.	ERYSIPELAS.	ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS. (POST INFECTION)	FOOD POISONING.	TOTAL
ASHTON										-
BILLING	7	2	2							11
BRAFELD		2	2				1			5
BUGBROOKE		2	2		1				9	14
CASTLE ASHBY		4	4							8
COGENHLE	1	3	2							6
COLLINGTON		1	1							2
COURTEENHALL	1									1
DENTON		1	2		1					4
DUSTON	7	21	24							52
HACKLETON	3				1				2	6
HARDINGSTONE	1	3	3	1		1			1	10
HARPOLE	1	1	6	1				1		10
HARTWELL	3								1	4
HEYFORD, NETHER	1	4	5		2	1				13
HEYFORD, UPPER		2	2							4
HOUGHTON, GREAT			3							3
HOUGHTON, LITTLE			6							6
KISLINGBURY	1	5	1		1				2	10
MILTON		1								1
QUINTON	6		10		1				1	18
ROADE		7								7
ROTHERSTHORPE		1								1
UPTON		1	1							2
WESTON FAVELL	2	3	4		2				1	12
WOOTTON	2	1	19	1					6	29
YARDLEY HASTINGS		4	14		2	1				21
TOTALS:	36	69	113	3	11	3	1	1	23	260



TABLE SIX.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

DISEASE.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	4	5	8	1	8	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	36
Whooping Cough	4	2	-	1	3	1	3	14	12	8	13	8	69
Measles	40	9	24	12	3	11	8	5	-	-	1	-	113
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Acute Encephalitis Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	4	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Dysentery	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	20	23
TOTALS:	52	20	35	15	16	17	13	22	12	9	19	30	260



TABLE SEVEN.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - PART I.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):-

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspec- tions.	No. of written notices.	No. of Occupiers Prose- cuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	4	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	70	29	-	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers premises)	35	-	-	-
	109	33	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers.	1	1	-	-
	2	2	-	-



TABLE SEVEN (Continued )

Part VIII, Factories Act, 1937.  
Outwork (Sections 110 & 111)

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.	No of instanc- es of work in unwholesome premises.
Curtains & furniture hangings.	1	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	24	-	-	-
Furniture & upholstery	1	-	-	-
 TOTAL	 26.	 -		 -





TABLE EIGHT.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS - YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

	<u>No. of Inspections etc.</u>
<u>1. Public Health Act, 1936.</u>	
<u>(a) Infectious Diseases.</u>	
1. Investigating Cases.	67
11. Removals to Hospital.	11
111. Performing Disinfections.	40
1V. Visits to contacts.	17
<u>(b) Disinfestations.</u>	
1. Dwelling houses	18
11. Visits to premises under Sec. 83.	9
<u>(c) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.</u>	
1. Drains tested	17
11. Drains reported blocked.	52
111. Drains reconstructed.	32
1V. Insanitary pans replaced.	18
V. New sinks fitted.	5
<u>(d) Water Supply etc.</u>	
1. Defects under Section 138.	1
11. Water samples submitted for analysis:	
(a) Chemical	3
(b) Bacteriological	59
111. Bacteriological samples of Swimming Pool Water.	16
1V. Chemical test on Swimming Pool Water.	32
<u>(e) Visits for Inspection of:-</u>	
(a) Tents, Vans and Sheds	41
(b) Keeping of Animals.	14
(c) Accumulations of Refuse	16
(d) Miscellaneous nuisances.	560
(e) Swimming Pools.	20
(f) Atmosphere pollution.	2
<u>2. Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
1. Houses inspected.	627
11. Houses where defects found.	184
111. Overcrowding in houses.	9
<u>3. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.</u>	
1. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	3
11. Slaughterhouses.	3
111. Knackers Yard.	3
1V. Ice-Cream premises.	60
V. Other premises to which Secs. 13 & 14 apply.	43
VI. Bacteriological samples taken under Sec. 68:	
(a) Milk.	2
(b) Ice-cream.	78
(c) Other foods.	34
	<hr/>
Carried Fwd.	2080



TABLE EIGHT (CONTINUED).

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS - YEAR EDNED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951. (CONTINUED).

	No. of Inspections etc.
Brought Fwd.	2080
<u>4. Factories Act, 1937.</u>	
Inspections of:	
(a) Factories with Mechanical Power	14
(b) Factories without Mechanical Power	4
(c) Factories under section 34.	1
(d) Bakehouses	7
(e) Other premises	3
<u>5. Inspections under other Acts:</u>	
(a) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	118
(b) Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.	14
(c) Miscellaneous Acts and Orders.	189
	<hr/>
	2430
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NINE.

H O U S I N G.

	No. of Inspections etc.
<u>1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:</u>	
(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	418
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	827
(2)(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and the Rural Housing Survey.	NIL
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	NIL
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	47
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	279
<u>2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service     of formal Notices:</u>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	58



## TABLE NINE (CONTINUED).

HOUSING ( CONTINUED).No. of Inspections  
etc.3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:(a) Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of  
the Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of<br>which notices were served requiring repairs. | NIL |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses which were<br>rendered fit after service of formal<br>notice  |     |
| (a) By owners  | NIL |
| (b) By Local Authority in default.   | NIL |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of<br>which notices were served requiring<br>defects to be remedied. | NIL |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects<br>were remedied after service of formal notice.               |     |
| (a) By owners  | NIL |
| (b) By Local Authority in default.   | NIL |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the  
Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of<br>which Demolition Orders were made. | 9 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in<br>pursuance of Demolition Orders.    | 4 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing  
Act, 1936.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground<br>rooms in respect of which Closing Orders<br>were made.   | NIL |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground<br>rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were<br>determined, the tenement or room having been<br>rendered fit. | NIL |

4. Proceedings under Section 25, Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of areas declared to be<br>Clearance Areas.  | 1 |
| 2. Number of houses affected.                          | 3 |
| 3. Number of Areas confirmed by Ministry<br>of Health. | 1 |
| 4. Number of houses affected.                          | 3 |

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded<br>at the end of the year.    | 9   |
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein.                              | 11  |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein.                               | 53  |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported<br>during the year. | NIL |
| (c) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during yr.                 | 1   |
| No. of persons concerned in such cases. (Approx.)                    | 8   |





TABLE TEN.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

PARISH	TOTAL	Public Supplies.										Private Supplies.									
		Piped.					Other.					Piped					Other.				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ashton	2	1																	1		
Billing	2	1							1												
Brafield	1	1																			
Bugbrooke	2	1							1												
Castle Ashby	1													1							
Cogenhoe	3	1											2								
Collingtree	2	1															1				
Courteenhall	1											1									
Denton	3	1						2													
Duston	3		1														1	1			
Hackleton	5	1	1					1	2												
Hardingstone	2	1							1												
Harpole	1	1																			
Hartwell	1	1																			
Heyford Nether	3	1															1	1			
Heyford Upper	1	1																			
Houghton Great	4	1						2							1						
Houghton Little	2	1							1												
Kislingbury	1	1																			
Milton	3	1						1										1			
Quinton	2	1							1												
Roade	2	1						1													
Rothersthorpe	2	1						1													
Upton	1												1								
Weston Favell	2	1																	1		
Wootton	3		1						2												
Yardley Hastings	4	1							3												
TOTALS.	59	22	3	-	-	-	1	5	1	3	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	1	4	1	-





SCHEDULE OF SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

Parish	Total No. of Houses occupied in Parish, (as per Rate Books)	No. of houses with drains discharging to:-		No. of Houses with Cesspools, etc.	Closet Accommodation			Water Supply			
		Surface Water Drains.	Sewers.		W.C.s & Flush.	W.C.s no Flush.	Fail Closets.	Privy Middens	Water laid on.	Stand Taps.	No. of Houses with: Public Wells & Springs Private Wells & Springs.
Ashton	107	95	9	3	12	-	95	-	78	19	2
Billing	218	67	142	9	145	6	67	-	157	-	57
Brafield	204	11	193	-	124	70	10	-	120	69	-
Bugbrooke	308	243	46	19	65	-	243	-	235	20	3
Castle Ashby	69	-	69	-	69	-	-	-	67	2	-
Cogenhoe	219	141	31	47	48	30	125	16	124	5	30
Collingtree	83	55	11	17	24	4	53	2	49	-	-
Courteenhall	37	26	-	11	10	1	26	-	27	6	-
Denton	144	4	127	13	30	55	5	4	64	76	4
Duston	377	7	361	9	818	48	9	2	870	5	-
Hackleton	282	245	307	37	28	9	235	10	104	8	70
Hardingstone	329	4	-	18	248	77	4	-	270	28	12
Harpole	339	246	-	93	83	10	237	9	321	15	-
Hartwell	169	109	41	19	60	-	98	11	153	16	-
Heyford Nether	229	197	-	32	42	1	180	6	149	43	-
Heyford Upper	29	21	-	8	8	-	21	-	28	1	-
Houghton Great	82	67	-	15	13	2	50	17	8	41	-
Houghton Little	149	79	63	7	38	32	50	29	31	75	15
Kislingbury	254	232	-	22	23	1	224	6	210	34	-
Milton	192	6	181	5	115	75	2	-	92	-	28
Quinton	47	18	16	13	29	-	18	-	18	8	3
Road	335	9	319	7	276	50	9	-	284	-	-
Rothersthorpe	85	37	16	32	48	-	25	12	32	28	4
Upton	40	15	20	5	21	4	10	5	33	-	-
Weston Favell	591	4	578	9	586	3	2	-	582	4	-
Wootton	317	118	191	8	181	18	63	50	173	33	65
Yardley Hastings	292	5	277	10	157	130	-	5	198	64	-
TOTALS	6027	2061	3498	468	3351	626	1366	184	4477	592	313
											645





